THE EVENING STAR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895-TEN PAGES. No. 13,230.

Star contained 36 columns of advertisements, made up of 671 separate announces ments. Zhese advertisers bought publicity-not merely

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating Besterdap's

REPORTS OF TROUBLE

Examinations This Week for Government Alleged Collision Between Whites Printing Office Places. and the Indians.

Nature and Classification of the Tests NOT CREDITED AT THE DEPARTMENT and the Way the Registers Will

Be Made Up.

Passing under the pretty stained glass

legend "Concordia," at the entrance of the civil service building, at the corner of E

and 8th streets, Thursday, Friday and

Saturday, two hundred applicants for

places in the government printing office

will be examined as to their fitness for the service to which they aspire. The exam-

ination will take place in the basement,

where erstwhile cool beer, dark and light,

once foamed and cheered those whom it

did not inebriate. It is a delightfully cool

spot now, as heretofore, and the candidates

or service at the government printing

office need not sweat from causes external

Vouchers Required.

Applicants for the place of compositor,

years as an apprentice and one year as

journeyman. They will be required to file

sworn statement, showing their experi-

The subjects of the compositor examina-

ion are as follows: Orthography, penman-

also will be of an elementary character.

SUBURBAN HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

A Meeting to Hear Oral Arguments to Be Held Thursday.

Arrangements have been completed for

the meeting of the suburban highway com-

sion in the office of the Secretary of War

on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. In ac-

cordance with notice previously given, the commission will, on that occasion, be pre-

pared to hear oral arguments for and

against the plan of street extensions in

territory covered by what is known as sec

tion one, as prepared by the Commissioners of the District. The commission is com-

posed of the Secretary of War, the Secre-

tary of the Interior and the chief of engineers of the army. Of these, Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, is the only one now in the city. Word has been received, however, from Secretary Lamont at Gray Gables, and from Secretary Smith in Georgia, that they will return to this city in

gia, that they will return to this city in time to attend the meeting. According to

Gen. Craighill, the meetings of the commis-sion will be open to the public, and every-thing in the nature of secrecy studiously

A Special Map Prepared.

Capt. Fiebeger of the District engineer's

office, who is acting secretary of the com-

mission, has prepared a special map of the

territory included in section one of the gen-

fit of the highway commission, and he has

also made a comprehensive synopsis of all

the protests received from property owners

against the execution of the District Com-

missioners' plan. The meetings will be held from day to day until all persons interested

shall have been given an opportunity to present their views. However, if the wishes of the Commissioners are respected, the ar-guments will all be brief, and the time al-

lotted to their hearings curtailed as much as the vast importance of the interests con-

UNCLE SAM AT ATLANTA.

The Elaborate Preparations for Government Exhibits There.

The various government departments will be nearly, if not quite, as well repre-

sented in the exhibits at the Atlanta expo

sition as they were at the world's fair

From the geological survey a large numbe

of specimens of valuable precious metals

and minerals will be sert in well-protected

cases. The work in Washington on the Agricultural Department exhibits will be

completed at the end of the week. There

will be fifteen carloads in all, half of

which are already on the way. The ex-

the division of publication and the weather

the division of publication and the weather bureau were snipped yesterday.
Chairman Dabney of the government board of management will leave for Atlanta at the end of the week, when the offices of the board will be established there. The following have been detailed to take charge of the respective bureau exhibits of the Agricultural Department: C. R. Dodge, fiber investigations; W. F. Tomlinson, agricultural museum; P. H. Dorsett, vegetable pathology; Dr. A. K. Fisner, ornithology and mammalogy; Wm. C. Langdon, jr., agricultural soils; Pref. B. E. Fernow, ferestry; W. A. Taylor, pomology; Dr. C. F.

agricultural soils; Prof. B. E. Fernow, for-estry; W. A. Taylor, pomology; Dr. C. F. Dawson, bureau animal industry; E. A. Preble, ornithology and mammalogy; Prof. C. F. Marvin, weather bureau; G. H. Hicks, botany; D. W. Copuillett, entomology; A. J. Pleters, botany; George B. Sudworth, for-estry; Amanda Newton, waxworker.

In the Sugar Planters' Interest. Mr. Themas J. Semmes, one of the leading lawyers of New Orleans and of the

south generally, arrived here today in the interests of the sugar planters of Louisi-

ana whose claims for a sugar bounty,

which have been allowed by Congress, have

which have been allowed by Congress, nave been held up by Controller Bowler. Mr. Semmes spent the day at the law library of Congress at the Capitol preparing his arguments in the case, which will be heard before Mr. Bowler on August 7 at the

Treasury Department.

hibits of ornithology, manumalogy, tomology, the bureau of animal in lus

eral plan of extension for the special bene-

avoided.

he facts.

Settlers.

Armed Horsemen to Protect the

FORWARDING THE TROOPS

CHICAGO, July 30 .- A special from Salt Lake, Utah, says: Information received in this city is to the effect that several collisions between Indians and whites have occurred, not, however, in Jackson's Hole, but nearer the Teton country.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 30,-A special to the Herald from Market Lake says: The five companies of infantry that arrived here Sunday night have received orders to go at ofice, and will leave this morning for Jackson's Hole. It will take ten days to make the trip. Cavalry went twenty miles yesterday. Every effort will be made to induce the Indians to return to their reservations peaceably. The troops have received word that the settlers are going to attack the Indians, A band of 200 or 300 Indians were on the trail of the troops when they struck camp.

MARKET LAKE, July 30.—A courier has arrived here from Goody's Lake, Idaho, and says there is no fighting going on in Jackson's Hole, and very little danger of any taking place. The troops will not be pushed by hard marches, and it will be Wednesday or Thursday before their destination 's reached.

day or Thursday before their destination's reached.

No authentic reports of a warlike character have been received by Gen, Coppinger from the Jackson's Hole country. On the contrary, reliable information has been received that not a single white person has been molested by the Indians. The reported shooting and wounding of Capt. Smith, a prospector, by an ambushed Indian has not been verified, and it is doubtful whether the shooting was done by Indians. The uncertainty that exists as to ful whether the shooting was done by In-dians. The uncertainty that exists as to the number of Indians in Jackson's Hole country renders it impossible to say whether the troops will be called upon to fight the Indians or protect them. Agent Teter and his Indian police insist that there are not more than half a dozen Fort Hall Indians in the Jackson's Hole country.

An Uprising in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.-Sheriff Naylor of Jackson county has arrived in Topeka, and will ask for state troops to put down an uprising of Indians on the Pottawatomie reservation. The sheriff and posse accompanied the Indian police today to make an arrest, and all had to fiee for their lives. The sheriff says there are fifty armed redskins awaiting to resist any attempt to arrest any of their number.

rest any of their number.

FORT WASHAKIE, Wyo., July 30.—No trouble is anticipated here unless the United States troops force the hostiles back, and then there will be serious danger, as the post is garrisoned only by one company of the eighth infantry. It is believed no assistance could be offered to the settlers here and the post could scarcely defend itself should there be an uprising. The Indians will probably concentrate in and around Jackson's Hole. This place is almost inaccessible, there being very few passes lead-Jackson's Hole. This place is almost inaccessible, there being very few passes leading in or out, besides being covered with leaving forests, in which large game of all kinds abound. This country has been used for years by the Indians for hunting purposes, and they are well acquainted with every foot of the ground in it, while the troops are not. This is a marked advantage, and, although they might be outnumbered, it will be extremely difficult to dislodge them from their haunts.

LANDER, Wyo., July 30 .- Fifty thoroughy armed and equipped horsemen have gone to Big Wind river. They were to be joined by thirty-five more mounted men at Horse Creek, and will pick up such recruits as may be found along the route. Their des-tination was the vicinity of Union Pass, so that they might hold off any hostiles who should come through any of the passes leading from Jackson's Hole. The men went but in two sections, only a few minutes spart. The first squad was in command of Arthur M. Sparkhawk, ex-sheriff of the kunty. The second was headed by Sheriff kunty.

Telegraphic orders have been received from Governor Richards by the command-ers of companies B and C, National Guard, to co-operate with the civil authorities for the protection of the people of the country. The passes leading irto Lander valley will be guarded, and timely warning be given if the hostiles are driven this way by the

Frank Lowe, guide and Indian fighter, Seports twenty Bannacks camped in Little Paropaogie canon, nineteen miles south of this city. It was said they were on no hostile mission, simply skulking around the mountains to get out of harm's way, and doubtless with an eye to future business.

Report of Fight Not Credited.

Gen. Schoffeld said this afternoon that the tenor of official dispatches from Wyoming today is that affairs are comparatively quiet. He had no information of collisions between the Indians and settlers in the Teton country, and he did not credit such reports. The news that the Sho-shones, Utes and Lemhi Indians have not joined the Bannacks is a most significant indication of a peaceful sciution of the situation in the Jacksen Hole country.

Gen. Schofield received the following telegram from headquarters, Department of the Platte, at Omaha, dated yesterday:

"Course arrived at Market Loke, this "Courier arrived at Market Lake

morning reports when he left Gen. Coppinger's troops last night information had just been brought in by a runner from Marysvale that all is quiet there.

"Lemhi agent telegraphs that only three of his Indians or suppressed to be in Lecture."

"Lemhi agent telegraphs that only three of his Indians are supposed to be in Jackson country, and that there is no indication that others will join uprising there."

Commissioner Browning of the Indian office has received a report from Agent Teter at Fort Hall. Idaho, giving an account of what had occurred at the agency up to the 27th. It contains nothing that has not already been made public. The Indian office has no information of what has taken place since the expedition left for the scene of since the expedition left for the scene of

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Customs Collectors Are Bound by the Secretary's Views.

Attorney General Harmon has rendered an opinion on the question of the right of a collector of customs to take an appeal to the court from the action of the board of general appraisers. The Attorney General holds in effect that the collector may take an appeal whenever in his judgment the rights of the government require it, but as a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury he is bound by the Secre-tary's views in the matter. Therefore if the Secretary is of opinion that an appeal should not be prosecuted the collector is bound to dismiss it. The cost under conbound to dismiss it. The continued cursideration arose over some imported currants. The hoard of general appraisers decided that they should be admitted free and the collector at New York took no appeal. Subsequently, however, a similar case arcse in San Francisco and the collector there took an appeal, holding that they were dutable at the rate of one and a half cents a pound. The Secretary has taken no action, but it seems to be the general opinion that he will order the appeal dismissed.

THREE DAYS OF QUESTION AT MR. QUAY'S HOME

How the Pennsylvania Senator is Making His Fight.

IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH ALL THE STATE

Reminding Former Supporters of

Personal Favors Rendered.

VERY MUCH IN EARNEST

BEAVER, Pa., July 30 .- The roomy, oldfashioned house of Senator Quay in this quiet borough of Beaver is the headquarters these days of a great political campaign upon which many issues hang. From to themselves and the examiners. Captain Webster will preside and a board of experts from the government printing office will act as referees. All the applicants have been notified on what day to appear for examination. the library of the mansion, surrounded by the files and records of more than one notly contested and victorious political battle, "the old man"-for that is what his friends call him in affectionate familiarity for examination.

There will be three classes of examinations—(1) compositors, (2) press and bookbinders and (3) skilled laborers. Men only will be received for the positions of pressman, bookbinder or helper, and women only for the positions of folder, sewer, feeder, numberer or gatherer. Men and women are eligible for compositors or counters. Men must be between twenty-one and forty-five; women between eighteen and thirty-five. -is directing the greatest political contest of his life.

There are few signs of the great struggle nowever. On the surface all is peaceful. The house is on a quiet, shady corner, and through the long summer day the ladies of the family sit on the veranda, motherly Mrs. Quay with her sewing, which she

drops to welcome the visitor. When I called the old family doctor had just dropped in for a neighborly chat, and with hat on the floor and chair tilted back pressman or bookbinder must have had five years' experience in their trade, four nedded a greeting to the stranger.

Senator Quay at Work.

Inside, the Senator, with his secreta. was working like a beaver. He is in telegraphic communication constantly with all a sword statement, showing their experi-ence, when and where they were employed and the names of their employers. They must also furnish vouchers from three persons certifying to their length of service and their skill and experience in their trade, or, if this cannot be done, by their fellow-workmen who have knowledge of the feets parts of the state, and occasionally runs down to Pittsburg or drops over to Philadelphia, to meet his lieutenants, and inspect delphia, to meet his lieutenants, and inspect the fences. But this is his headquarters, and it is here in the seclusion of his quiet home that he thinks out the moves in the hot game which he is playing.

Here is an instance of the way he works. He wants t owrite a letter, say, to a man in a distant part of the state in his own behalf. He goes to his files and drags out an ancient letter from that man to him, probably making a request, which the Senator

the facts.

Compositors, pressmen and bookbinders will have only a preliminary examination this week. A practical test in printing, typesetting and bookbinding will be had later. Applicants who fail to make 70 per cent out of a possible 100 in the practical test will not be appointed. Separate registers of eligibles in all the classes except that of skilled labor will be kept. Certifications will be made accreding to states and territories. ancient letter from that man to him, probably making a request, which the Senator has long ago fulfilled—and filled the communication away. Upon the back of that letter, then, he writes his request to the man, and the other fellow will be a cold-blocded individual, indeed, to go back on "the old man" in the face of the evidence of favors received. of favors received.

That is where Mr. Quay's strength lies.

That is where Mr. Quay's strength lies. He knows the political wire pullers in every section of the state, is acquainted with their political history and understands how to get at them in the right way. He is going at them direct, putting them on record as being either for him or against him; there is no middle course. If they are under obligations to him he reship, letter-writing, arithmetic, practical questions. The arithmetic will not extend beyond fractions and percentage, and the beyond fractions and percentage, and the fifth subject—practical questions—will count heavily in the examination. The subjects of the pressman and bookbinder examination are as follows: 'Orthography, penmanship, copying, arithmetic. The arithmetic of this examination will be of an elementary character. The subjects of the skilled laborer examination are as follows: Orthography, penmanship, copying, arithmethography, penmanship, arithmethography, penmanship, copying, arithmethography, penmanship, arithmethography, penmanship, arithmethography, penmanship, arithmethography, penmanship, arithmethography, arithmethography, arithmethograph against nim; there is no middle course. If they are under obligations to him he reminds them of the fact and that now is their epportunity to liquidate.

It is just these great resources of the man and his known ability to utilize his advantages that makes his opponents fear him, even with the terrific odds at present against him. thography, penmanship, copying, arithmetic. The arithmetic of this examination

against him.

What Mr. Quay fears is treachery. He has had one or two instances of it lately. he fears the possibility that the fickle ones will be led away by the cry of his opponents that "Quay is a dead duck," and that they must keep up with the procession going out to worship the rising sun of Hastings.

The Combination Against Quay.

The friends of Mr. Quay, in explaining the that a combination has been formed agains him which has more than mere political supremacy for its object. They say it is an effort to turn the control of the state machinery over to a ring that desires to use politics to further its business and corporation interests. They claim that Gov. Hastings is merely the political figurehead of a piratical craft. Legislation, both state and municipal, is what the Quay men charge their opponents as desiring, and, of course, legislation of the kind wanted can be as-sured only through the control of the polit-

ical machitary.

The Quay people ask this question: Suppose the Senator is deprived of his power, unseated from the position he has held so long, who is it proposed to elevate in his place?
"Not Gov. Eastings, because he is not enough of 2 politician? Not Martin of Philadelphia, because Magee of Pittsburg would be jealous, and not Magee, because Martin

would not stand it?"

The only answer they find is that there will be three faction. in the party, widely divergent upon questions of leadership and harmony, but heartily supporting each other in all questions relating to business matters before city councils and the legislature. From this state of things they predict disaster to the party and disruption of the manifely new them.

the magnificent republican majority nov

standing as a bar to democratic encroach ment upon the state. Made a Still Hunt.

A signal disadvantage under which Mr. Quay labors is the fact that his opponents "got the drop on him" in the early selection of some delegates to the coming convention. Some of the countles selected their delegates before the issue was sprung upon Mr. Quay, and before he knew a fight was being made upon him. The combina-tion, it is charged, knowing what was up, him. Efforts have been made to secure re-consideration of the action of the primaries in these cases, but the anti-Quay men are in charge of the machinery, and will not

permit it.

The Quay men assert that the claims of strength in the convention made by their opponents are overdrawn. Outside of those to whom the wish to the contrary is father that the thought it is the conjugation. to the thought, it is the opinion among politicians that "the old man" will enter the convention with a much stronger dele

gation than now appears in sight. The Quay Campaign.

The methods of Mr. Quay's campaign are being kept very quiet, and this fact is disturbing the opposition to a considerable degree. Beyond the general knowledge that he is working his personal influence for all it can accomplish they have no idea what he is doing. His reputation for springing mines under his adversaries is a source of worry to them also. Those of his friends who are inclined to give an intimation of the situation say these fears of his opponents are well founded and that the next two weeks will demonstrate that fact. They claim that Mr. Quay has not fairly begun to draw ween his resources.

upon his resources.

Mr. Quay is very bitter in this contest. old-timers say they have never known him to show so much feeling and temper. They explain it by saying that the treachery and desertion of men in whom he had placed implicit confidence have soured him. implicit confidence have sourced him, at the shameless demagoguery, as all it, of his adversaries has dishirt beyond measure. He has been false light from the start by those fighting him, it is said, while on

hand, his enemies are basking in and false radiance. are not fighting 'the old man' said one of his friends. "They lie fairly" said one of his friends. "They lie to the people against him, and in their own hehalf, and try to arouse feeling against him for being a political dictator, when it is to obtain that very dictatorship they

themselves are laboring. They accuse him of being a disturbing element in the party for trying to retain the power the party has vested in him and to prevent its being torn from his hands by a group of political dventurers.'

The Evening Star.

torn from his hands by a group of political adventurers."

It has been a surprise to a great many people how Mr. Quay happened to let his enemies steal a march upon him and set the pins against him to such an extent. His friends say he was totally unaware of any effort being made to upset him until a short time ago. There were no complaints coming from the people, it is said, and this fact is quoted as a strong argument in behalf of the claim that the anti-Quay movement is a conspiracy of a handful of plotters to accomplish his ruin. Mr. Quay was resting in the calm assurance that everything was peaceful, no evidence to the contrary coming to him, and never a thought occurred to him that his leadership was in danger of being questioned.

Mr. Quay scouts the idea advanced by his enemies that the people are tired of his "domination." He calls that assertion rank demagoguery. He says in the matter of federal patronage he has exercised only that general supervision which the Constitution yests in a Senator, and the people have had what they wanted.

Mr. Quay adds with a smile that they will find out what domination is if the combination now after power ever gets a feathold.

combination now after power ever gets fcothold. N. O. M. WOODWARD'S COMPLAINT

Nothing Has Been Received From Him at the State Department.

His Beirg a Spaniard No Offense, but the Allegation of Treasonable Utterances Will Be Investigated.

As no official complaint from Francisco Woodward, the New York newspaper corespondent, against the United States consular agent at Gibara, Cuba, has been received at the State Department, it is presumed that the matter has been made the subject of a personal communication to Secretary Olney. Mr. Woodward's com-plaint is that the consular agent is an officer of the Spanish government, and that he was insolent and treasonable in his utterances.

The first charge would carry no weight with the State Department. Because of the difficulty of finding suitable persons to undertake the business of these small agencies, where the remuneration is not suffi-cient to attract an American from his home, the department has adopted the prac-tice of permitting the consular officer in whose district the place is located to name whose district the place is located to name some resident who might undertake the duties of the office. The person so named is usually, or, at least in the majority of cases, a native of the country; and while the department is required to confirm the consul's selection, this is generally purely a pro forma proceeding. The fact that the appointee is an official of the government of the country does not disqualify him from our point of view, although is some cases, notably in Great Britain and Mexico, the governments of those countries will not permit their officials to serve a foreign gov-

our point of view, although it some cases, notably in Great Britain and Mexico, the governments of those countries will not permit their officials to serve a foreign government.

The second charge, touching the utterances of the agent, may be investigated, and in this case the complaint of Mr. Woodward will be referred to the consular officer having general charge in his district, who happens to be Vice Commercial Agent Joaquin S. Adan, at Nuevitas, also a Spaniard. If it is true, as alleged by Mr. Woodward, that Consular Agent Beola openly asserted that the United States was in sympathy with the Cuban insurrectionists, he will doubtless be called to account for this statement, but this point must be substantiated by the examination of the Nuevitas agent. It is probable that one effect of the complaint will be to cause a rearrangement of the consular agencies in this particular district, for at present this anomalous condition exists, that the agency at Gibara, which is a dependency of the Nuevitas agercy, pays in fees about a thousand dollars a year, while the principal of the minority vote coming from his own county, might do him more harm than good. To be effective at all the indorsement must be bestowed with unanimity and the best of feeling. It must, at least, compare favorably, in outward appearances, with that bestowed on Governor McKinley by his party friends, but how this is to be accomplished with Mr. Campbell before the convention as a contestant for a seat as delegate, or as a delegate seated after a hot and an adelical problem.

Party Complications.

But, in addition to these personal complications, there are the party complications. Silver, it is seen, is, as a disturbing factor, all-powerful. It invades the homes of the leaders themselves, and shows their limitations. It is making a tour of the state, and expects to appear at Springfield with Ar. Salve and the minor of the state and the minor of the Minor o thousand dollars a year, while the principal agency, at Nuevitas, pays only four hundred dollars. Therefore, it is possible that the place at Gibara may be erected into a full-fledged consulate, if Congress assents, and thus be filled by an American citizen.

EVADING EXTRADITION.

Iwo Alleged Criminals Quickly Be come Citizens of Mexico.

There is some reason to fear that a couple of absconders from the United States have discovered a hole in the meshes of the law that may not be easy to close, and their discovery , may make it impossible in many cases to secure the extradition of criminals fleeing into Mexico from the United States, no matter how grave may be the charge laid against them. About a month ago the State Department, upon the application of the governor of sought to secure the extradition of Chester and Richard Rowe, the former treasurer of Poweshiek county, Iowa, who had embezzled about \$40,000, and the latter his brother, charged with complicity in the crime. The men went boldly to the City of Mexico under the name of Rose, and when it was sought to serve the extradition papers they set up the claim that they could not be extradited by reason of the fact that they were not citizens of the United States, but were naturalized citizens of Mexico.

They had accomplished this change in their nationality by the simple process of purchasing some real estate and electing to become Mexican citizens, and according to the lax Mexican law this was sufficient to make them actual Mexican citizens. As and Richard Rowe, the former treasurer of

to the lax Mexican law this was sufficient to make them actual Mexican citizens. As under the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico neither country is bound to surrender its own citizens in answer to a demand for extradition it is apparent that the way is thus opened for a general evasion by criminals unless the Mexican government should decide to take a broader view of the Mexican law. So far a broader view of the Mexican law. So far no official notice of the decision of that government upon the point thus raised has yet reached the State Department, but as it stands the letter of the law seems to favor the Rowes and the matter has given rise to serious apprehension at the department as to its future results

MR. CARLISLE'S VACATION.

He Will Tour the Great Lakes on Light House Tenders. Secretary Carlisle has practically completed all arrangements for his summer vacation. Accompanied by his wife and scn, William, and his daughter-in-law, he will make a tour of the great lakes, and will be gone about a month. Going by rail to Buffalo the party will board the light house tender Haze and make a trip through the Welland canal, Lake Ontario and the the Welland canal, Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence, including a visit to the Thousand Isles. Returning, the party will go to Detroit, where the Marigold, another light house tender, will be pressed into service, and a delightful trip taken through Lake Huron, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Michigan to Chicago, from which city the worth will seture to Washmaw and Lake Michigan to Chicago, Tolk which city the party will return to Washington. This will make a very pleasant outing for the Secretary and the members of his family, and they will undoubtedly return to Washington thoroughly invigo-

The following named persons have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy W. L. Clement, jr., alternate, Mt Pleasant, S.C.: John G. Hiestling, alternate Chambersburg, Pa.; Daniel B. Conrad, alternate, Winchester, Va.; Louis Farrell, Nashville, Tenn.; Jno. W. Sneed, alternate, Nashville, Tenn.

DEMOCRACY OHIO'S

Difficulties Revealed by the Butler County Convention.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S BOLT

He Will Contest a Seat at the State Convention.

SILVER THE CAUSE

The campaign for delegates to the state convention at Springfield does not appear to open auspiciously for the Ohio demo crats. Their slender hope of success this year depends upon action not only concerted, but enthusiastic, and the fear now is the existing conditions make that im-

The Butler county convention, just held, has fully revealed the democracy's difficulties. Considerations of more than ordinary moment called for harmony on this occasion. Butler county is the home of both ex-Gov. Campbell, a prospective candidate for President, and Paul Sorg, the most prominent candidate for this year's gubernatorial nomination. But harmony was most conspicuous by its absence. The convention split in twain, one faction following Mr. Campbell out of the court lowing Mr. Campbell out of the court house onto the green, and selecting delegates there, while the other faction kept their seats and selected another set of delegates. Both Campbell and Sorg, therefore, will enter the state convention with clouded titles as delegates, and to that extent he at a disadvantage before a body expected to honor both of them. The silver question was the principal factor in the division. Campbell and Sorg are for sound money, and the other side favors silver.

Campbell the Heavier Loser.

Mr. Campbell is thought to be the heavier oser of the two by this development. Mr. Sorg is not actively seeking the gubernatorial nomination. He has carefully counted the chances and sees that the odds are against the election of any democrat this year. He will accept the nomination if tendered him, and put up the best fight possible. At the same time he will work just as hard for the success of any other democrat. But Mr. Campbell, in the line of his aspiration, has everything at stake. If he is not Ohio's candidate for his party's presidential positions he cannot have to of his aspiration, has everything at stake. If he is not Ohio's candidate for his party's presidential nomination he cannot hope to be considered in the race. And if the coming convention does not indorse his aspirations, as the republican convention did the aspirations of Governor McKinley for the same office, it may be difficult for his friends to keep his name before the country. An indorsement by majority vote after a hot contest, with a part of the minority vote coming from his own county, might do him more harm than good. To be effective at all the indorsement must be bestowed with unanimity and the best of feeling. It must, at least, compare favorably, in outward appearances, with that bestowed on Governor McKinley by his party friends, but how this is to be accomplished with Mr. Campbell before the convention as a contestant for a seat as delegate, or as a delegate seated after a hot and an acrimonious contest, appears at this time to be a difficult problem.

Party Complications.

and to frame a platform in accordance with the President's financial policy. But if only his side mount that platform with anything like pleasure and sure-footedness, what will it avail him in the campaign be-fore the people?

The Republicans Pleased. The republicans are more pleased than ever with the Ohio outlook. They are

divided themselves on personal scores. Mc Kinley and Foraker are in reality no nearer together than are Brice and Thurman, o Campbell and McLean. Ambitions clash in the one party as in the other. But the the one party as in the other. But the republicans are united on the national issues. They are standing shoulder to shoulder on Mr. Sherman's platform, with its indorsement of sound money and protection, and the result of this at the polls is expected to be a full republican vote. Can the democrats pull themselves to gether after the Springfield convention? And will they do so?

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED.

Case Officially Investigated. The State Department has taken cogniz ance of alleged indignities offered by the municipal authorities at Kissingen, Ger many, to Mr. Louis Stern, a prominent merchant of New York city, and the matter is now in course of official investigation. According to information received here Stern was arrested at Kissingen a few days ago for an alleged insult to Herr von Thu engen, deputy commissioner of the Spa Stern incurred the displeasure of the German official by allowing his son, a youth of sixteen years, to attend a public ball, in violation of the official's orders. The commissioner held that the boy was-too young to appear at such a festivity, and he became whoth when he learned that his orders had been dispensable Mr. Stern applied had been disregarded. Mr. Stern apolo gized to the commissioner as soon as he learned that his dignity had been touched but the commissioner refused to accept it, and placed Mr. Stern under arrest. The American residents of the Spa naturally became very indignant at the summary action of the German official, and sent telegraphic appeals for assistance to the various American consuls at posts in the vicinity. The consul at Bamberg was the first to respond in person, having taken a train to this singen as seen as he heard of the circulatances. He made a formal request for a release of Stern and finally accom-

prinstances. He made a formal request for pe release of Stern, and finally accomplished that result by giving ball in the sum of 4,000 marks, and agreeing that Stern should not leave his hotel, even to drive or promenade, pending the settlement of the case. Acting Secretary Adee has telegraphed Mr. Jackson, charge d'affaires at Berlin, to promptly investigate the case and see that Mr. Stern is securely protected in all his rights as an American citizen. The result of the judicial inquiry citizen. The result of the judicial inquiry will determine whether the case calls for any redress or reparation.

The Sick Negro Colonists.

The surgeon general of the army has received a telegram from Assistant Surgeon Fen Eyck, who was detailed to look after the sick negro colonists who are returning to the United States from Mexico, dated a to the United States from Early 200 of the colonists arrived at Eagle Pass, on the 28th. Eight of them, who were ill with variola, have been closely quarantined by the state health authorities. The sick colonists at Torrean are coming on well, with one exception, and are all well cared for.

News From Panama. The United States consul at Panama has

rformed the State Department, under date of the 27th instant, that the trains are now moving on the Panama railway with-

The Opinion There Not for Free and Un

limited Silver Coinage.

TWO CENTS.

Sound Money Democrats Will Not Send Delegates to the Coming Missouri Convention.

Mr. Matt G. Reynolds, a prominent democrat of St. Louis, Mo., for the last two years engaged in defending the famou Peralto land claim of New Mexico, is at the Shoreham. This claim has now been de feated, and Mr. Reynolds is here to confer with the Attorney General in regard to it. While he has lived in New Mexico most of the time during the past year and-a half, Mr. Reynolds has kept a close watch on Missouri politics, in which he has fer years been a prominent figure. Speaking to a Star reporter today of the silver movement in that state, he remarked:

The Missouri Free Silver Convention "The 'sound' money democrats of Mis-souri have refused to take any part in the convention to be held on August 6 next, claiming that the state democratic committee, which called the meeting, had no authority to do so. It is claimed that this committee has authority to call meetings of

conventions for the nomination of unity gates to national conventions, &c., but when it undertakes to call a convention to consider the silver question it steps beyond its authority.

"Primaries were held in St. Louis for the election of delegates to this convention," continued Mr. Reynolds, "but in the twenty works candidates were put up by

election of delegates to this convention, continued Mr. Reynolds, "but in the twenty-elght wards candidates were put up by 'sound' money democrats in but two wards. In one of these wards they were successful and in the other they were defeated. The other twenty-six wards elected silver candidates without contests.

"Of course, the object of this method on the part of the 'sound' money democrats is to keep out of the convention, so that its decision cannot be considered as binding on the democracy of the state. I think there is no doubt that the 'sound' money men of the democratic party throughout the state will follow the lead of the members of the party in St. Louis who think as they do on the financial question. The result of this will be that the convention to be held on the 6th of August will be all one way, and it cannot be said to have any significance beyond being an expression of the free silver wing of the democracy."

.. ew Mexico for Sound Money. "What is the public sentiment in New Mexico on the silver question?" Mr. Rey-

nolds was asked. "Very different from what would naturally be supposed. It would be expected with the silver mining interests and other conditions in New Mexico the people there would be for the free and unlimited coinage would be for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but as a fact they are very conservative on that subject. They are bimetallists, but they do not jump at free coinage at 16 to 1 as a correction of all the ills of the country. When they come to express themselves it will be seen that they are in favor of a sound and stable currency of gold and silver, and that they want nothing that tends to making dangerons experiments with the finances of the ceuntry, which, of all interests, should be dealt with with the most conservatism and care.

Coining the American Output. "There is a feeling there in favor of coinng the output of the American mines, and I am of the opinion that that will be the solution of our financial question. can be accomplished very easily, and if it should increase the bulk of our currency too greatly it would be an easy matter for the government to call in some of our paper money, which has been a constant threat to the gold reserve. The output of these mines could be taken to the mints and coined, the government purchasing the silat commercial rates, the seigniorage be retained by the government and the owners of the silver to receive their share in coin. With the adoption of this policy it seems to me that the democratic party it seems to me that the democratic party would be in a good position to go before the country. The adoption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be extremely unwise in my opinion and in the opinion of many loyal democrats with whom 1 have talked."

THE PETERSBURG CONVENTION.

Intended to Be Non-Partisan to Fram an Honest Election Law.
Gen. Wm. Mahone will leave this city for Petersburg, Va., his home, today, for the purpose of attending a convention called by imself to consider the necessity for enact ing a new election law for the old do

This convention will meet Thursday ever ing at a hall in Petersburg, and an effor has been made to have it non-partisar Democrats, republicans, populists and pro-hibitionists have been invited to attend There are about 100 counties in Virginia and it was the purpose of Gen. Mahone to have every one of these counties represent ed by three delegates.

Democrats Suspicious.

This plan for a convention to look to ward the enactment of a new election law for Virginia has been received by the democracy of the old dominion with much suspicion and jealousy. The fact that it has emanated from the ranks of the resuspicion and Jealousy. The fact that it has cmanated from the ranks of the republicans, and especially as Gen. Mahone is regarded as the chief instigator in the effort, is enough to cause the democracy to keep a close eye on it. Some time ago Gen. Mahone, in an interview published in The Star, expressed his idea that the one issue of the next campaign in Virginia would be an honest election law. He claimed that the present law of his state was so defective that it was impossible to have an expression of the people on any public question. It is in line with this purpose that the convention has been called at Petersburg, and the effort will be made to make the initial step in the movement non-partisan, though only the actual gathering of delegates Thursday evening will show to what extent this effort will be successful.

Present by Invitation, Not Election. Delegates to this convention will be pres ent by invitation, and will not be there by election. When the convention is called t order delegates will be asked to go to work to frame an election law that wil defy manipulation in the hands of skiller politicians, and if such a law is the resul of the meeting it will later on be th standard of the republican party in Vir ginia and will be the keynote of the cam

THE CATTLE CAR LAW.

Secretary Morton Insists That Railroads Must Obey It. Comparatively frequent complaints have

been filed at the Agricultural Department alleging violations of the law by railroad companies in keeping live stock in transit confined in cars for over twenty-four con tinuous hours, the legal allotted limit, or failing to give the stock five continuous hours of rest when unloaded. Most of the complaints involve western roads. Secretary Morton is determined that the laws regulating the transportation of the stock shall be enforced and representatives of the department will be required to assist by furnishing all information of violations of the law that can be procured. The Secretary has sent to all railroad companies engaged in live stock transportation a circular insisting on strict compliance with the law. falling to give the stock five continuou

IN NEW MEXICO A BIG DEAL ON

How the W. & G. R. R. Co. Will Accomplish Its End.

THE ROCK CREEK WILL BUY IT

A Stupendous Proposition Now Under Consideration.

CONDITIONS OF THE CASE

There will be a meeting of the stockolders of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of voting upon the issue of \$500,000 worth of convertible bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum and running thirty years. These bonds will be in the nature of a third mortgage upon the road, and will advance the bonded indebtedness of the corporation to \$4,000,000. There are at present two classes of Washington and Georgetown railroad bonds, the first being convertible 6 per cents, redeemable from 1899 to 1929. There are \$3,000,000 worth of these. The second class are also 6 per cent convertible bonds, running from 1903 to 1943, the issue amounting to \$500,000.

morrow will be sold it is now believed, to the stockholders of the company at par, although the question of selling them at auction to the highest bidder has been the subect of serious discussion. The value of this policy to the stockholders is apparent when he amount bid in the stock exchange yesterday for both the former issues of bonds was 135. The stock of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company consists of 50,000 shares of a par value of \$50 each. and for these shares 275 was bid yesterday. During the past few weeks many and persistent rumors have been afloat that the Washington and Georgetown Company intended to secure the centrol of the Kock Creek Railroad Company for the purpose of extending its system along the rapidly growing lines of travel in the northwestern suburbs.

Denials That Were Technical.

The officials of both roads denied that any such intention was under consideration. In this position they were technically correct, but their declarations did not have the effect of settling the rumors. The Star on Thursday last called attention to a bill which was passed at the last session of Congress, which authorized the Rock Creek Railroad Company to lease, operate or purchase any connecting or intersecting lines, and empowering it to increase its capital stock to the extent of the actual consideration paid for such other railroad or roads. The bill further provided that one fare should be charged for a single continuous ride in the District over all lines thus connected.

The Star stated that it was believed that under the provisions of this bill a company could be formed, or rather transformed, from the Rock Creek Railway Company, with two or three other companies added, and that the issue of stock, which the new company is authorized to make, could be given in lieu of the stock and bonds issued by the existing companies.

A Way to Convert the Bonds. Star on Thursday last called attention to

A Way to Convert the Bonds. All the bonds issued so far by the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, as well as those to be issued tomorrow, are convertible. It has been well known in financial circles that the capitalists of the Washington and Georgetown Company have for a long time desired to find some means by which their bonds could be con-

retted into stock.

The bonds are almost entirely owned by the stockholders, as each issue was sold to them at par. Under the previsions of the act mentioned, which passed Congress last winter, clothing the Rock Creek Company with authority as noted above, the Washington and Georgetown people believe that they have found a way to not only take advantage of the convertible feature of verted into stock. advantage of the convertible feature of their bonds, but to gain access to territory their bonds, but to gain access to territory rapidly growing in population and destined to become one day the home of a well-to-do and numerous community. Therefore, there is a plan under consideration by the leading capitalists interested in the Washington and Georgetown road, which is as follows:

The Proposition Under Consideration. While existing law would prevent the Washington and Georgetown Company as a corporation from purchasing the Rock Creek Company, there is nothing on the statutes to keep the Rock Creek Company from selling out to individuals. It is said from seliing out to individuals. It is said to be the purpose, therefore, of large individual stockholders of the Washington and Georgetown road to buy the Rock Creek Company, and immediately thereafter purchase the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, under the provisions of the law mentioned above. The issue of \$8,000,000 worth of stock by the Rock Creek Company would, it is thought, be sufficient to purchase the bonds and shares of the city company.

There would merely be a trausfer of the latter securities by their holders for an equivalent amount of stock in the new company. It is probable that when these arrangements are completed a new corpora-

pany. It is probable that when these arrangements are completed a new corporation, under the name of the Capital Traction Company, will be organized, with a capital of \$19,000,000. In this roundabout but nevertheless perfectly legal way it is believed by those interested that the Washington and Capital Company. believed by those interested that the Washington and Georgetowa Company can
achieve its long-desired aim to convert its
bonds into more valuable stock, and at the
same time secure entrance to the rapidly
growing region of the northwest. It now
costs about \$40,000 a year to operate the
Rock Creek railway, but this expense would
not be felt by the vast corporation which is
now under serious consideration.

It is improbable that the meeting tomorrow
will formally consider the proposition here-

It is improbable that the meeting tomorrow will formally consider the proposition here-in outlined, but it is generally believed in financial circles that another meeting will be called, probably in October, when the majority of the heavily interested capitalists in the movement have returned to the city, when the matter will be taken up for final action.

Representative Hitt's Improvement.

Col. Corbin of the army, who has just returned from a visit to Representative Hitt at Narraganeett Pier, says that that gentleman is very much better than he was when he left Washington, and is now able when he left washington, and is now able to sit on his porch in the open air for a few hours every day. He said he had never seen such improvement in the condition of a man who was recently so near death's door, and that his friends are now confident of his ultimate recovery. Col. Corbin is hopeful of his restoration to health in a few weeks unless some unlooked for setfew weeks unless some unlooked for se

ack should occur. The Government Prison.

Capt. J. W. Pope of the quartermaster general's department, who is in charge of the government prison at Leavenworth, Kan., has come to Washington to consult with Attorney General Harmon in regard to the transfer of the prison from the mili-tary to the civil authorities. Capt. Pope will assist in the transfer to Mr. French,

No lover of good stories should miss reading the \$2,000 prize detective story, "The Long Arm," by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the first installment of which will be published in The Star of Saturday, August 3.